



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK
ON LIFE.
N. LAZARUS,
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12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,728. 號三廿百七千九萬一第 日九十月七年酉辛 HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 1921. 一拜禮 號二廿月八年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	10 "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 12 " "	15 "
11.00 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 1 " "	15 "
12.30 p.m. " " 2.30 " " 3 " "	10 "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 6 " "	15 "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 9 " "	10 "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 12 " "	10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 1 " "	15 "
12.00 noon " " 1.00 p.m. " " 1 " "	10 "
1.00 p.m. " " 5.30 " " 6 " "	15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 6 " "	10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 6 " "	15 "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 9 " "	10 "
NIGHT CARS	
As on Week Days.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.	
Season and picnic tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.	

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS	
Stations	Time
CANTON (Sha Tau)	dep. 8.00
SHUN CHUN	dep. 8.10
SHANGHAI	dep. 8.20
TAIPO	dep. 8.30
TAIPO MARKET	dep. 8.40
TAIPO	dep. 8.50
SHANGHAI	dep. 9.00
SHUN CHUN	dep. 9.10
CANTON (Sha Tau)	dep. 9.20
UP TRAINS	
Stations	Time
CANTON (Sha Tau)	dep. 1.30
SHUN CHUN	dep. 1.40
SHANGHAI	dep. 1.50
TAIPO	dep. 2.00
TAIPO MARKET	dep. 2.10
TAIPO	dep. 2.20
SHANGHAI	dep. 2.30
SHUN CHUN	dep. 2.40
CANTON (Sha Tau)	dep. 2.50

Will stop at Taiipo and Shanghai for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Fairing	dep. 8.50	12.00	2.00	8.00
Shantank	arr. 9.45	12.55	3.15	8.55

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.
Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. Tiao, Cook & Son, Hongkong.

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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)	
Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel	
IN CHOSON	
Kajio (Seoul) — Chosen Hotel Fusan — Fusan Station Hotel Shingai — Shingai Station Hotel	Changchun — Yamato Hotel Dairen — Yamato Hotel Hoshigaura — Yamato Hotel
IN MANCHURIA	
Shanghai — Shanghai Hotel Tokyo — Tokyo Hotel Imperial Hotel Tokyo Station Hotel Tokyo Seiyun Hotel Yokohama — Grand Hotel	

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Quality, Style, Fit are all embodied in a "Burberry", but there is no need for us to praise "Burberry"; everybody knows a "Burberry" Raincoat is the very best obtainable.

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FRESH BARGAINS
OFFERED EVERY DAY.
HUNDREDS OF

LADIES' BLOUSES,
DRESSES,
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AT

QUARTER PRICE.

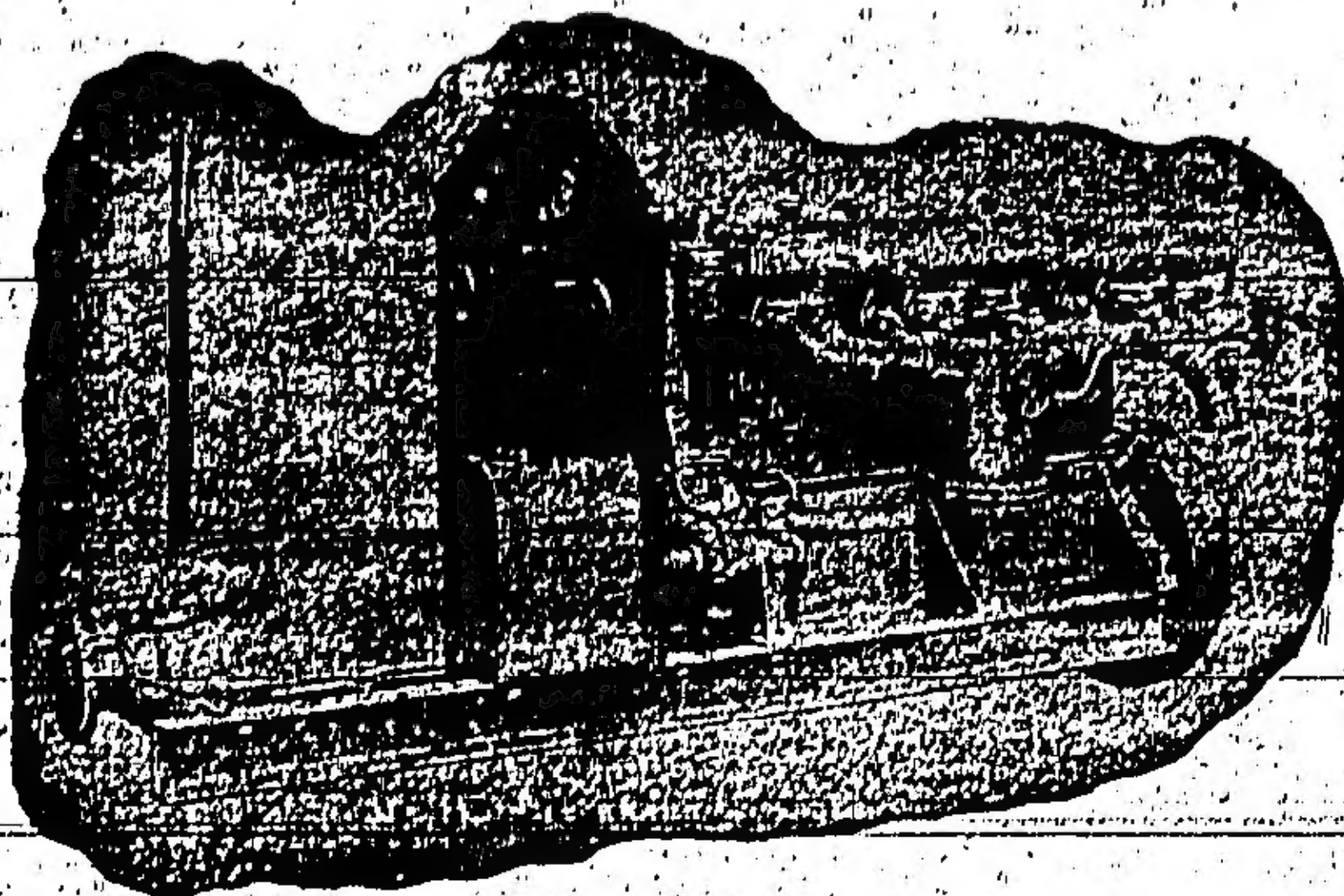
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ABSOLUTE BARGAINS.

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A NEW SEAMEN'S CLUB AT SHANGHAI.

WAYPORT ROOMS TO BE OPENED
BY ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC
ASSOCIATION.

Much has been done in recent years in Shanghai to meet the undoubted need that exists here for proper accommodation and means of wholesome recreation for members of the naval and mercantile marine services when ashore, but much still remains to be done, in spite of the splendid work accomplished by the Union Jack Club, the Hambury Institute and the Navy Y.M.C.A. All these have their limitations, either imposed by their constitution, or necessarily by the scope and nature of their work.

Now there has come into the field a new organization, whose aim is to cater for all in a manner that will appeal to all. St. Joseph's Catholic Association is not a body of long standing, but from its very beginning it has been a pronounced success and it has been encouraged to extend its operations by the formation of a Sailors' Institute and Home, under the management of the Naval and Mercantile Marine Committee. One of the leading spirits is Mr. Harold C. Norman, who is thoroughly well acquainted with Shanghai, its conditions and needs and he has been working hard to get the new scheme going under the most favourable circumstances.

The committee have acquired the house at 145K, Boone Road and there the Wayport Rooms will be opened at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 29th inst. Though the organization is Roman Catholic and the institute will be managed solely by members of that religion, they are particularly anxious to impress on others the fact that the institute is at the service of men of all creeds or none, so long as they are sailors and there will be no attempt in any shape or form to convert men to the faith. The name of the institute suggests nothing and there is little about the place to even hint at its origin beyond two very unobtrusive figures of Our Lady and the patron saint, St. Joseph.

A BROAD-MINDED SCHEME.

Fortune favoured the promoters as soon as their plans were formulated, for generous donations were received, the Race Club, as usual, being to the fore with a gift of \$1,500. However, it was deemed best to start in a modest way, in order that the work might not be hampered by financial troubles, and so only a small place was taken to begin with, but confidence is felt that it will prove to be too small and that the work will prosper so much that additions will be necessary and possible in each of the next few years and arrangements have been made to meet this contingency.

The committee considered their plans as men of the world, so they are offering to sailors just what any other man would expect to get in his club. They have fitted up cosy dormitories, where there will be 16 beds available at 50 cents per night, bathrooms and lavatories really lavishly equipped, a library and billiard room, with facilities for various recreations and, lastly, a well appointed restaurant. As regards the latter, it was recognized that the sailor likes a drink and is as much entitled to it as any other man. A full licence has, therefore, been taken out and men who can judge will guarantee that everything served will be of the best—no "knock-out drops," no "Hongkew whiskey," no "dope," and all the other evil stuff which has brought many a good fellow into trouble. At the same time, care will be taken that the privilege is not abused; individual offenders will find that there are ways and means of bringing them to reason and should there be any general breach of the rules, which is not at all likely, it will be ordered that drinks shall only be served with meals.

Other facilities include a post office and a box office at which tickets for the picture-theatres will be obtainable at reduced rates. Additional features will be added as time goes on. By the time the rooms open there will be a foreign superintendent in residence and a strong committee has been formed, the members of which will take it in turns to attend the club every night, to sit down at dinner with the men, have a smoke, a drink and a chat with them afterwards and generally help in making them feel at home.

Taken all in all, a big future seems assured to the Wayport Rooms and it certainly can not be classed as a superfluous club.—N.C. Daily News.

PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN VISIT.

The full programme of the Prince's Indian tour has been issued officially. He will spend four months in India in all, arriving in Bombay on the morning of November 17th and leaving Karachi after the most extensive Royal tour yet made in the Indian Empire, on the afternoon of March 17th. The tour, starting from Bombay, embraces Baroda, Udaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares, Nepal, Patna, Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Agra, Aligarh, Delhi, Patiala, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Jammu, Jhelum, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Kapurthala, Dehra Dun and Karachi. Calcutta will have the honour of entertaining the Prince over Christmas. Great preparations are beginning everywhere to make the visit a memorable one.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

The international conference for the suppression of the white slave traffic met at Geneva, last month. A resolution was passed that States not already adhering to the Convention of 1910 should be urged to consent to accession for themselves and their colonies. In regard to prostitution, 17 States were against regulations and 11 for.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AFFAIRS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. F. S. James in his annual report to the Legislative Council on Monday dealing with the affairs of the Colony in 1920, says—

The year 1920 was not eventful in any peculiarly local sense, but it will long be remembered for its bright beginning and its gloomy end. Singapore, as the meeting place of the Eastern commerce of all nations, is naturally very sensitive to world conditions of trade. The brisk demand of the opening months and the slowness of delivery of goods caused prices to mount to unprecedented heights and tempted traders to indulge in heavy overtrading. A financial and industrial crisis in Japan and the general restriction of credit by banks in all parts of the world acted and reacted on the falling price of rubber and tin. When the large quantities of goods ordered in the early weeks of the year began to arrive many traders were unable to take them up. Weak holders were forced to sell and prices declined from the abnormal levels of a few months earlier. Money and credit became scarcer and scarcer from June to December and anxiety increased. No money was available for any new local industries. There was also a conspicuous decline in American and Japanese competition and a number of these firms closed down. Rubber reached its highest point at \$1.15 per lb. in February and had fallen to 30 cents per lb. in December.

Tin rose to \$212 per picul on February 18th and fell as low as \$90 on December 1st.

The year 1919 had been one of reconstruction. The world was busy setting its house in order and the aim of all countries was to return as speedily as possible to normal pre-war conditions. Social and economic life had been everywhere unravelled and in many places broken by war restrictions and war conditions. At the outset of 1920 hopes ran as high as prices. No hope seemed too extravagant and no price too high. An era of unexampled prosperity appeared to have set in. The golden years had returned. Throughout the British Empire manufacturers found the world at their feet and the Straits Settlements, standing at the gates of the Far East with a hinterland producing a large portion of two important raw materials—tin and rubber—seemed destined for no mean share of the general prosperity. Local produce was in great demand and any article imported could be sold immediately at a handsome profit. British manufacturers at home could not keep pace with the demand and large orders were placed with American and Japanese firms. Demand seemed inexhaustible. But in June the tide began to turn. General depression followed upon financial stringency and deepened to stagnation at the close of the year. Unstable political conditions in Europe still kept enormous increased costs of production together with largely diminished purchasing powers slowly but surely enmeshed the necessary virtue of economy. Fantastic as the visions of February, 1920, may now appear, the disillusionment of October was none the less profound. The contrast is tropical in its intensity. Six months of unrestrained optimism were followed by six of growing and intense depression, but the sombre colouring of the second is no truer indication than the unnatural brilliance of the first. The problem is simply but world-wide. The will to create a new Heaven and a new Earth can only take effect through a medium of hard times and hard work. It is easy to point the moral and it were idle to adorn the tale with local illustration. The part of this Colony is perforce that of a deeply interested spectator. The raw materials of the country, the tin and rubber and copra, await the certainty of industrial recovery in Europe and it is for us to conserve our resources in confident expectation and to be ready to rise on the flood-tide of a world revival.

THE END OF THE WAR.

A CLEARER DEFINITION.

With reference to the notification published in last week's Government Gazette a telegram has been received by His Excellency the Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that an Order of His Majesty the King in Council has been issued under the Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1918, ordering that the 31st August, 1921, shall be treated as the date of the termination of the present war, that is to say, the 31st August, 1921, is the day at midnight on which the present war will end. The Order further provides that nothing in the Order shall affect relations between His Majesty and the Ottoman Empire until the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with that Empire shall have been exchanged or deposited.

IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxel, Fleuzal, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central, (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company.—Adv. 503

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CLARA KIMBALL

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The Thunderbolt of Dramatic Force

"EYES OF YOUTH"

in 8 parts.

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5.15 p.m. EDDIE POLO in "The Vanishing Dagger" (1 & 2 Episodes)

2.15 p.m. & 7.15 p.m. Vanishing Trails, 1, 2 & 3 Episodes

(116)

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ONE DRINK

No. 10
WHISKY?

BECAUSE

ONE OUGHT.

HA! HA!

935

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A CENTRE OF ACTIVITY. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT THAT IS ALWAYS BUSY. A MAGISTERIAL MORNING'S WORK.

The vast and dignified Supreme Court of Hongkong may be deserted, save for a clerk using it as a short cut from one office to another; the Indian usurers who wall themselves off the machinery of the Summary Court for enforcing their often hard and unbecomingly bargains may be otherwise engaged and the Court is silent as the grave, but go up the hill to the Magistracy and a very different scene meets the eye. Here one finds no summer slackness and no vacations.

A large gloomy court, packed to suffocation point with Chinese in every stage of dress and undress. In the centre a large enclosure—the dock—the wooden pillars at the four corners ornamented with carved representations of the British crown—to indicate, perhaps, the special solicitude of the State for all who find themselves within the space thus marked off. The dock is as full as a Chinese chicken crate with dejected specimens of humanity, squatting on the floor, waiting their turn to stand up and answer the charges brought against them. They glance, furtively, over the edge, from time to time, just as to the process by which justice is administered, and apprehensive of their own fate.

In front of the dock sit police inspectors, solicitors and such as have business in the court. Left and right are the witness box and interpreter's stand, respectively, and facing all, the magisterial bench.

"Plenty doing to-day," murmurs an inspector, as we take a seat. "Small larcenies, mostly." Stealing, which the army euphemises as "winning" or "scrounging" is "larceny" in the police court. The Larceny Ordinance of 1895—abused the other day for its defects—like a well-known brand of whisky—is "still going strong."

A RE-DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.
Everyone seems more or less bored by what is happening at the moment—almost except one man in the witness box who is animated and excited by a strong sense of grievance and an impassioned desire for justice. It seems that there were two bathers (among others) at Kennedy Town; one had three pairs of trousers on; the other had none. The man in the witness box was the man with none, and such an unequal distribution of the product of industry offended his sense of economics and probably, also, his sense of decency.

"It is the duty of a free and progressive people to consider from time to time how far and in what direction its old institutions require modification to adapt them to the changing conditions of modern life, and I am glad therefore to learn that the Chief Pleas of Sark, in consultation with my Lieut. Governor of the Bailiwick of Guernsey, have recently had under consideration the question of reform in the legislative and executive systems of Sark. I trust that these deliberations may shortly result in measures which will breathe new life and vigour into the ancient constitution of the island and increase the happiness and well-being of my faithful subjects in Sark."

H.M. KING GEORGE V.

The individual standing out from the welter in the dock as defendant in this case says it was a mistake. He wishes the Court to believe that he is so absent-minded that he puts on three pairs of trousers—even in this weather—without knowing it.

"Curious mistake," comments the Magistrate grimly. It is found, from the records, that this man has had previous fits of absent-mindedness at the bathing beaches. He is sent to prison, and will spend some hours in stocks on the beach as a warning to others.

COUNTERFEIT SOVEREIGNS, DATED 1401.
Amongst this man's belongings, by the way, are found two counterfeit English sovereigns; very light, but otherwise presentable imitations. King Edward VII's head, and St. George and the Dragon are there, but the superscription is "a farago of nonsense, something about Napoleon in dog-Latin and the date is a long way out—1401." He cannot be charged, however, with any offence under this head. The Ordinance mentions "three or more," and he has only two. The moral would appear to be that when the tram-conductors have worked off two bad ten-cent pieces on the unsuspecting passenger he is beginning to stand within the danger of the law. He must be careful not to accept another "dud."

ELEMENTS OF IMPROBABILITY.
At five o'clock on Saturday morning, a man emerges from the stairway of No. 75, Des Vaux Road, looks this way and that, and hurries away. His clothes bulge; Chinese clothes don't lend themselves readily to the transportation of bulky articles. A constable, trained to distrust his fellow men, stops the man and finds two electric light bulbs in his pockets. Unwillingly the man accompanies the constable to the place from whence he came; on the landing a bulb is missing from its socket. The man says he bought the bulb from "So-and-so" of "such-and-such a street." Warned by experience, the police have already investigated this story and found it to be false.

There is another element of improbability. The man says he has neither home nor employment; yet, needing food and shelter, he invests his last coins in two electric light bulbs.

It is one of the rules of the game that nothing shall be said about a prisoner's "past" until he shall have been convicted, fair and square, on the merits of the present charge. It then appears that the man is an old collector of other people's electric light fittings; he "makes a specialty of it," as the Magistrate puts it. "Six weeks," is the laconic verdict.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING." THE SCHOOLBOY AND THE TRUTHFUL COOLIE.

M. Remedios, a very self-possessed young schoolboy, was summoned, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, on Saturday, by a ricksha coolie who alleged that the boy had assaulted him and set his dogs at him.

The boy gave his version of the occurrence in the simple, unadorned style of the schoolboy's essay: "We were playing football. The ball hit his ricksha. He abused us. I punched him. Another coolie went to his help. I ran away. He heaved a brick. I dodged it and hurt a small kid."

"What about the dog," inquired the Magistrate, having first elicited that the "small kid" was not seriously damaged.

The boy denied any share by the dog. "If he was bitten by the dog, the police would have seen the bite," he added, acutely.

Inspector Brown agreed that the only injury the coolie exhibited was, apparently, the effect of a blow on the mouth. The ricksha coolie was invited to tell his story and surprised and delighted the court by actually relating (without pressure) facts which told against himself. The proverbial "oldest inhabitant" at the Inspectors' table could not recollect such an incident in the whole course of his experience.

The coolie said that the defendant and other boys were playing football in Nathan Road, Kowloon, and the ball bounced against the wheel of his ricksha. "I told him," added the coolie, "not to play football in the street. It is not the place," I said.

The Magistrate: You said that very mildly and politely, I suppose?

The coolie: No, rudely. (Sensation.) "Oh! you admit you were rather rude about it," said the Magistrate, in a tone of pleased surprise.

"Yes, I was," said the coolie, smiling. He went on to say that the boy set his dogs at him. Each of them got hold of his legs but they did not bite him.

"Well-trained dogs," commented the Magistrate. "And then?"

"The defendant punched me on the nose."

"And you went off and saw Inspector Brown?"

"I went to get a constable to arrest the defendant," replied the coolie, who evidently "took a serious view of the case."

"But you never told the constable about the dogs," remarked the Bench. "No," was the reply. "I was rather ruffled" (free translation).

There was next a dispute between complainant and defendant as to whether another coolie took part. The defendant said it was "two against one." The complainant was told that he should have brought the other coolie as a witness.

"Now, why did you make such a fuss about this ball hitting your ricksha?" asked the Magistrate, desirous of cutting a long story short. "You admit you abused him."

"No, I only spoke rudely," rejoined the coolie, anxious not to go beyond his first admission.

"Well, the affair is so trivial, I dismiss the summons," said the Magistrate, and the next case was called forthwith.

YOUTHFUL PRECOCITY.

A precocious boy of ten now peeps over the edge of the dock. He has stolen packing cases from Moutrie's, so the charge indicates.

"I did not steal them," says the boy. "The man who stole them wanted me to take them away to sell." The boy, who thus acknowledges a dubious environment, adds that his father has given him two dollars to "set him up in business" as a hawk.

"Perhaps your father stole the wood," suggests the Magistrate.

The small boy repudiates the imputation upon his parent. He goes away to be whipped, just to remind him that he is not a man yet. We try to find him, afterwards, to make up his capital by the dollar required to ensure his start in life, but he has disappeared into the uncharted wilderness of China town.

A DIFFERENCE IN TERMS.
"Neither integrants" as Dickens and the other Victorians, in an excess of modesty, used to call them, form the subject of the next charge. The people concerned live in a Chinese coolie house.

"I only wanted to borrow his trousers," says the defendant.

"Why did you not ask him?" inquires the Magistrate.

"He was not there," says the other. "Why not wait till he came back?" persists the Magistrate. "Was it not because you knew perfectly well that he would not give you permission?"

"Quite so," says the defendant in a surprising outburst of candour.

"Yes, quite so," repeats the Magistrate. "Well, that is stealing, not borrowing."

The defendant is given 14 days in which to sort out his rather muddled ideas of *meum and tuum*.

TRESPASSING AT A POLICE STATION.
The proceedings are varied by a charge, against two men, of trespassing at a police station, of all places. They went there to bail out a friend, they say, and found themselves in the vicinity of the cells. Cells are not open to the public except by formal introduction through an arrest and to impress this fact on the visitors they are fined \$3 each.

"Opium charges," presenting an feature of interest, conclude a strenuous morning and everyone is glad when the day's charge-sheet is cleared.

A MISSING TANK. MYSTERY OF A SAMPAN.

The Standard Oil Company, on Saturday, at the Magistracy, charged a Chinese, in charge of one of their motor-boats, with the theft of a tank.

The defendant said, by way of explanation, that the tank had been replaced, recently, and there was not sufficient room on the boat to keep the old one. He "put it on a sampan, temporarily, and now could not find the sampan."

Mr. A. Fothergill, of the Standard Oil Co., remarked that that was the defendant's excuse but first asked about the tank. He was given time to look for the sampan and, when the subject was mentioned again, he said the tank had been taken to a house. He was told to convey it to the Company's Laichikok installation, and afterwards reverted to the sampan story. Mr. Fothergill believed that the tank was taken away in a sampan belonging to the defendant's wife.

Sentence of four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING. SUSPICIOUS INCIDENT IN NATHAN ROAD.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, on Saturday, a Chinese was charged with kidnapping a *mui tai*.

The Magistrate suggested that the case had better go before the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, as a preliminary.

Inspector Brown: He had the girl in his charge, so the case seems clear enough. She was sent out to buy some things and stopped to look at a theatrical performance. The defendant was seen, by someone from the Kwong Wah Hospital, to take her by the arm, along Nathan Road. He followed and heard the man tell her to sit down and wait for him. He then went away and the watcher asked the child if she knew the man. She said "No" and was about to take her questioner's advice and go home when the defendant returned and again took charge of her. He was apparently going to take her away by train.

The Magistrate: It amounts to an attempt at kidnapping.

Inspector Brown: We are charging him with the full offence.

The defendant said the girl asked him to take her to "the banyan tree opposite the police station." (This was identified as a place in the opposite direction to that in which the defendant was taking the child.)

The case was adjourned until to-day.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. COMMISSION PROJECTED.

The Straits papers have been officially informed that His Excellency the Governor has decided to appoint a Commission to enquire into, and report on, the present state of trade depression, brought about in the main by the continued depression in the Rubber Industry, and to make such recommendation as may appear necessary for the extension of credit facilities.

The Commission is being appointed at once, and is expected to commence its investigations immediately.

A TEAMWAY TRAVELLER'S COMPLAINT.

The following specimen of the epistolary art was received recently by the Tramway Company, at Shanghai:

DEAR SIR,—Last day I set number seven road electric-car, I took two cents to number three hundred twenty-one conductor bus ticket. He ask me, "Where to?" I answer him, "did you don't ask me. Please you take two cents ticket give me. He were chide me. I said, did you want self, of course, he were treat me, because I wrote letter to sir, quest you question him. I thank you sir, (Signed)

THE COST OF LIVING IN HONGKONG. INTERESTING FIGURES.

The current number of the British Chamber of Commerce Journal (Shanghai) contains an article on the cost of living in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, and Burma with comparative figures showing "some of the leading items of expenditure." The following tables are given for Hongkong:

ITEM.	YOUNG BACHELOR			YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE		
	(a) Sharing rented room with one man.	(b) Boarding House.	(c) Hotel.	(d) Renting House.	(e) Boarding House.	(f) Hotel.
1.—House Rent	45	150	300	138	250	540
2.—Food	50	15	15	20	20	20
3.—Sodas, Wines, etc.	15	15	15	20	20	20
4.—Tobacco, Papers, etc.	8	8	8	8	8	8
5.—Lighting	4	—	—	10	—	—
6.—Gists	10	10	15	20	15	20
7.—Amusements	20	20	20	20	20	20
8.—Club Bills	25	25	25	25	25	25
9.—Clothes	25	25	25	25	25	25
10.—Laundry	7	5	5	15	0	0
11.—Furniture, etc.	8	—	—	25	—	—
12.—Car and Chauffeur	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.—Chair	20	20	20	40	40	40
14.—Insurance	25	25	25	25	25	25
15.—Servants	21	5	5	55	25	25
Total in Mex. Dollars	283	308	463	508	512	807

Totals in sterling at rate of exchange at time of writing, 21 = \$7.84

These figures compare as follows:—Shanghai, \$304, \$328 and \$453 respectively for the young bachelor, and \$655, \$659, and \$848 for the young married couple; for Tientsin the respective totals are \$362, \$327, and \$472 for the young bachelor, and \$786, \$678 and \$785 respectively for the young married couple. These figures show "Hongkong to be the cheapest place of the three." The figures for Burma, in their respective equivalents, are considerably lower.

The Journal expresses the view that in some respects the expensiveness of life in

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China is the fault of residents themselves and cannot be put down to circumstances out of their control. "What is termed the standard of life is artificially high and could be lowered by voluntary effort. In others, however, this is not so and residents cannot lower the cost of living than by taking thought, they can add to their stature in both cases publicly cannot but be helpful."

We may remark that such items as dentist's and doctor's bills find no place in the lists given.

STATE OF LOCAL TRADE. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report issued by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce states:—

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods.—A moderate business has been done since our last report in grey and white shirtings chiefly. Local values have declined somewhat, but generally speaking, are about Manchester parities. Some sales are reported of Venetians and Italians. Although hostilities between the Kwang Provinces have terminated, conditions are still unsettled, but a general improvement is looked for about the end of this month.

Cotton Yarn.—A very moderate business transpired. Notwithstanding the appreciable decline in exchange, prices realised show slight declines on the previous fortnight. Latterly values have hardened somewhat. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$138 to \$132; No. 12s at \$133 to \$128; No. 16s at \$196 to \$212; No. 20s at \$206 to \$220. Arrivals 3,000 bales. Sales 3,000 bales. Shipments nil. Un-sold Stock 1,000 bales. Bargains 10,000 bales.

Woolens.—No business has been done; market remains unchanged.

Rice Cottons.—Values are practically unaltered as follows:—Indian descriptions at \$22 to \$23 per picul. Chinese descriptions at \$23 to \$23 per picul.

Metals.—Business has been done in M.S. Bars to arrive at prices ranging from \$5.10 to 5.25 per picul. There are further enquiries, but owing to a firmer market in London, business is difficult to bring about. M.S. Plates have been booked at \$5.25 per picul. Locally market prices have sagged away slightly. Wire nails have been offered at \$7.95 to \$8 without finding buyers.

Flour Market report.—Stock: About 95,000 sacks. Quotations: American Patent \$4.70 per sack, American cut-off \$3.10 per sack, American straight \$3.55 per sack, Shanghai flour \$3.45 per sack. Window Glass.—Market is slightly easier both here and in Belgium.

Sugar.—Market steady.

Saltpetre.—Stock 4,300 bags. Market steady.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN APPROVED.

BOMBAY, August 1st.
The Bombay Legislative Council has passed a resolution in favour of the granting of the franchise to women, and is now discussing a resolution asking the Government to introduce suitable machinery for the prevention and early settlement of Labour disputes.

On behalf of the Government it was stated that the newly instituted Labour Office was collecting valuable data relating to labour which might be the basis for legislative machinery for the prevention of strikes.

The Government eventually accepted an amendment to the appointment of a Committee to report on the question, but several Indian members having advocated compulsion in settling labour disputes, the Government pointed out that compulsory legislation was impossible, for it was the inherent right of the workman to down tools, and it was impossible to compel a man to work if he did not want to work.

NEW CRICKET "PITCHES."

The fortune of £57,000 left by the late William Gunn, the great Scots professional, must be very nearly, if not quite, a record. Gunn was among the pioneers of sports-outfitting, which has now usurped the place of innkeeping with old cricketers. The old custom ordained that if a county professional did not keep a "pub" already, he should invest his "benefit" money in a snug tavern, which he would proceed to adorn with trophy bats and balls.

Now-a-days the sports shop is more popular, especially with cricket "stars," whose names are a goodwill in themselves.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FINEST
AMERICAN

CHEESE

per 85 cts. lb.

DELICIOUS

"PINE APPLE BRAND"

AUSTRALIAN

BACON

per \$1.00 lb.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY.

[15]

DICK'S

PATENT.

UNIVERSAL PACKING

STEAM & HYDRAULIC
SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

NEW MUSIC.

FRANCIS & DAYS SONG ANNUAL
DANCE

80c. each.

FELDMAN'S SONG ANNUAL
DANCE

60c. each.

AT

A ANDERSON'S

[184]

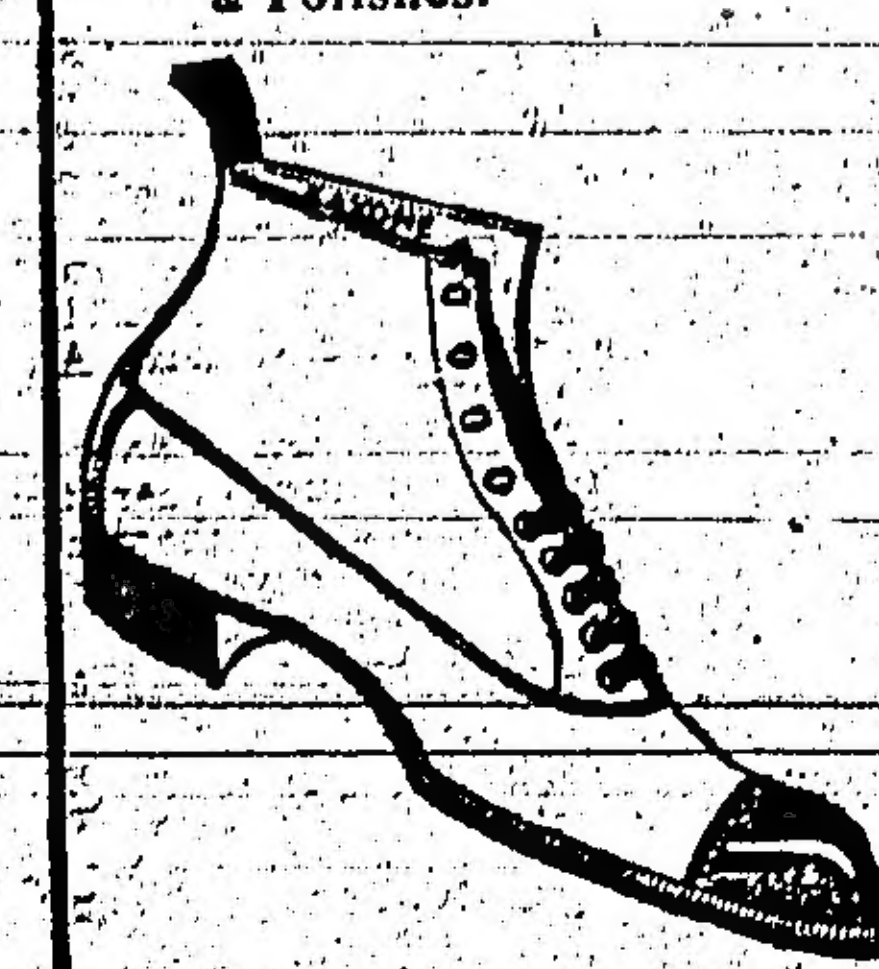
Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

"SAXONE" SHOES

FOR MEN.

We have just received a new stock of this celebrated footwear in Black & Brown Boots & Shoes, also Shoe Trees & Polishers.



SAXONE'S are SMARTLY CUT,
SUPERBLY FINISHED and
offered at a moderate price, they
will withstand the HARDEST
WEAR.

SEE WINDOW.

37

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Estate of A. T. OSTROVERKHOW,
late Consul General for
Russia at Canton.

HAVING been appointed ATTORNEY in
the above Estate all persons having
claim against or owing money to the estate are
hereby notified to communicate with the under-
signed.

WALLACE J. HANSEN,
69, Shamone, Canton.
Canton, August 19th, 1921. 1343



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,

On
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
the 8th, 9th and 10th September, 1921, at H.M.
Naval Yard, Hong Kong, and at Kowloon
Naval Depot, commencing each day at
9.30 A.M. with an interval from
12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,
&c., &c., &c.

Comprising—
Life Boats, Electrical Fittings, Cooking
Stoves, Ship's Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses
and Fittings, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life
Belts, Motors, Dynamometers, Carriage, Maps,
Sheets, Table covers, Steel wire rope, Blankets,
Compass, Electric cables, Canvas, Leather
and India Rubber Hoses, Old Cordage, Canvas,
Linen and Woolen Rags, Old India Rubber,
Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass, Gun metal, Steel,
Copper and Lead, Coal sacks, Firewood, Iron
and Wood blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Cur-
tains, Whiting, Oil, Propellers, Lathe,
Refrigerating and Drilling Machines, Fan,
Engine, Gauge Glasses, Gauges, Old
Asbestos, Steel Tubes, Casks, &c., &c.

Also—
A QUANTITY OF
"SUBSISTENCE INSTRUMENTS."

Lots may be inspected on Monday, 5th
September, 1921.

Also Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling
Stores at Kowloon on Friday, 9th September,
at 10 A.M. commencing.

A quantity of Unserviceable Clothing and
Furniture, Provisions for poultry or Cattle
Feeding, Electro Plate and Mess Gear, &c., &c.
Terms of Sale:—As detailed on Catalogue.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty. [1331]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"EXPENOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon,
where it will be at Consignee's risk and
subject to terms and conditions of storage at
Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for
delivery from G.O. on and after 19th Aug.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon
within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th
Aug. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before
the 8th Sept., or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 19th, 1921. 1338

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENJINNES"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed
here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remained undelivered after
the 23rd Aug. at Noon, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 26th Aug., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on TUESDAY,
the 23rd Aug., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 18th, 1921. [1337]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Steamship "TRIESTE"

FROM TRIESTE VIA VENICE, BRINDISI
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary is given before 17th Aug.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 23rd Aug., will be subject to
rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before the
30th Aug., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 23rd Aug., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 17th, 1921. [1334]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

GLEN LINE LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID,
COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Ship

"GLENARIFFE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 26th Aug., at 5 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on
26th Aug., 1921, at 10 A.M. Claims against the
steamer must be presented on the special form
provided and must also be submitted within 30
days of arrival otherwise they will not be
recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected, by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 19th, 1921. [1336]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"SAMARANG MARU"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, whence
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 26th Aug., will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 10 A.M., on the 25th Aug. Claims
against the Steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be
recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.,
Hongkong, August 19th, 1921. 1339

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"INARA MARU"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery may be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless in-
structions are given to the contrary, before
Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by 26th Aug., 1921, will
be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Co's representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must
be presented within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they cannot be
recognized. No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 19th, 1921. [1340]

S.S. "CORDILLERE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEIL-
LES in connection with above Steamer
are hereby informed that their Goods with
the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables
are being landed and stored at their risk, into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed
here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remained undelivered after
the 23rd Aug. at Noon, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 26th Aug., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on TUESDAY,
the 23rd Aug., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 19th, 1921. [1332]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"FOOKSANG"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd Aug.,
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined. Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days of arrival,
otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 17th, 1921. [1333]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day authorized Mr. E. V.
M. B. de SOUSA (Jr) to Sign for
our Company per Procuration.

DE SOUSA & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 18th, 1921. 1335

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the above Company will be held
at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street,
Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on
WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH
DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the
purpose of considering, and, if thought fit,
approving the draft new Memorandum of
Association of the Company which will be
submitted to the Meeting. A print of such
draft new Memorandum of Association of the
Company may be seen at the Company's
Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel,
Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of
the print of the existing Memorandum of
Association with the print of the draft new
Memorandum of Association will show wherein
the draft new Memorandum of Association
differs from the existing Memorandum of
Association. Should the Meeting approve of
such new Memorandum of Association with or
without modification, the subjoined Resolution
will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution,
namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's
Memorandum of Association with respect
to its objects be altered so as to read as
shown in the print signed for the purpose
of identification by the Chairman of this
Meeting

and also for the following other purposes,
namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought
fit, approving the draft new Articles of the
Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.
A print of such new Articles and a print of the
existing Articles may be seen at the Company's
Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder
Street aforesaid.

In such print the portions of
the proposed new Articles which differ from
the existing Articles are indicated by underlining
in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the
Meeting approve of such new Articles with or
without modification, the subjoined Resolution
will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution,
namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved
by this Meeting and for the purpose of
identification subscribed by the Chair-
man thereof be and the same are hereby
adopted as the Articles of the Company
to the exclusion of and in substitution
for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO
GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
Company will be held at the HONGKONG
HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATUR-
DAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF
AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose
of receiving a report of the proceedings at the
above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if
thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above
mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions
(No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by
the requisite majority, the alterations in the
Company's Memorandum of Association con-
sequently involved will be submitted to the
Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO
GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be
held as aforesaid will be continued for the
purpose of considering, and, if thought fit,
approving the following further Resolutions as Ex-
traordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid
up shares of \$50 each constituting the
Company's present Capital of
\$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up
shares of \$10 each so as to make such
Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000
fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the
Capital of the Company be increased
from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid,
to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares
of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000
new shares of \$10 each—such new shares
(subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be
issued at such time or times and on such
terms and conditions in every respect as
the Company's Board of Directors may
think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum
of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided
profits of the Company standing to the
credit of the General Reserve, and
accordingly that for the purpose of effecting
such capitalisation such sum of
\$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among
the shareholders of the Company in pro-
portion to the shares in the Company's
present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by
them respectively on the date hereinafter
referred to and that a bonus be declared
accordingly. And further that the Com-
pany's Board of Directors be and they
are hereby authorized to satisfy such
bonus as far as possible by the distribution
in manner aforesaid of 100,000
shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid
up among the persons who are registered
as the holders of the shares constituting
the Company's present Capital of
\$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's
Board of Directors shall decide—such
last mentioned shares to rank pari passu
with the shares constituting the Com-
pany's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in
respect of all profits of the Company
earned since the 31st December, 1920, and
such distribution to be in satisfaction of
the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO
GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of the Company will
be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder
Street, aforesaid on WEDNESDAY, the
THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921,
AT NOON for the purpose of receiving a
report of the proceedings at the above
mentioned Meeting, in so far as regards Resolu-
tions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming,
if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolu-
tions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. 1123

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

WHISKY



Equal to any—
better than most.

A. S. WATSON &
CO. LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone 516.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Thompson desire to
thank all friends for their kind expres-
sions of sympathy and the many
beautiful floral tributes sent in their
sad bereavement. [1342]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 22ND, 1921

A BOLD LAND POLICY FOR AUSTRALIA.

A very noteworthy scheme has recently
been put before the people of Australia.
In short it is to settle one million
farmers on one million farms. The
author of the scheme is Sir JOSEPH
CARRUTHERS who outlined it recently
before a meeting in Sydney of the Real
Estate Auctioneers and Estate Agents'
Association, and he appealed for the
formation of local committees in order
to create a public opinion in favour and
furtherance of the scheme. A. all the
world knows; whereas many other
countries have a landless people as their
problem, Australia's problem is an un-
peopled land. Only about one-twelfth
of the land of Australia is alienated;
the remaining area still belongs to the
Crown and represents 1,740,000 acres.

Sir JAMES CARRUTHERS said that as
far as he could ascertain the number
of primary producers in Australia
is just under 400,000, of whom about
250,000 own their holdings. The
average area of the farm-holding (alien-
ated land) in Australia is, 650 acres,
and there is sufficient land to provide
an average of 1,740 acres for one
million new settlers on the idle and
unpeopled lands of the Commonwealth.

Of course, something more than the
land is needed to attract settlers. They
ask for means of communication—roads
and railways, one or both, because these
are essential for the marketing of pro-
duce and for community life. Sir JAMES
CARRUTHERS mentioned that in Australia
to-day there are not more than 18,000
miles of railway which cost to construct
and equip £218,000,000. "If," he said, "we
could place another 18,000 miles of

railway through Australia, at a cost of
£250,000,000 what would it represent on
1,750,000 acres of Crown lands? Just
an average of four shillings per acre."

Sir JOSEPH ventured to say that if it
were advertised to the world that Aus-
tralia would grant a concession of one-
fifth of that area for the construction
of 18,000 miles of new railways to open
up the interior, the much-abused
capitalists of the world—probably of
America—would not be long in answering
with offers. He pointed to America as
an example of what could be done in
developing and populating vast areas.

There the task of railway construction
had been left to private enterprise; and
it stood out in startling force, that
wherever there had been land to settle,
private companies had fought for the
privilege of getting in first with a railway.

"Here in Australia," he said, "we had
insisted on State or Government mono-
poly of railway ownership. We had got
what we insisted on. We had also got
four-fifths of the land of Australia idle
and unpeopled, because we had no rail-
ways to carry people or produce to that
land."

Manifestly, the crux of the
problem is finance. Australia alone
cannot carry the financial burden of the
railway and other developmental works
for the peopling of these vast areas.

"Like a man with an expanding busi-
ness beyond the capacity of his capital
or his credit," said Sir JAMES, "we
must seek a partner, who has both,
to come in and join us on the work.
I recommend that we go to the Mother-
land and frankly tell her that this task
is a bit beyond our strength; but that
it must be done, or else we remain in
peril from dangers that are manifest.

Is it not a fair thing to ask? We want
no gift. We can offer security and a
share in the work, and we can find
probably half of the money. Let us not
stand afraid of our own proposals, but
submit them in a business-like and a
statesmanlike way. Surely we have
faith in Australia, and can plead our
case from the standpoint of common
interests? Our gain will be population,
production, and security in defence. The
Empire will be all the richer by our
gain, and will be all the safer, with more
grateful people in the dominions to stand
by the Empire in its joys and its
perils." It is a bold policy to put
forward at a time when the Motherland
is carrying a financial burden which is
overtaxing her strength. Apparently the
Imperial Government has already been
sounded in regard to the scheme, for
Sir JOSEPH CARRUTHERS, in the course of
his address, said if those in authority
in Australia would take the public into
their confidence they would realise how
near they were to the accomplishment
of this scheme. The mother country, he
said, was willing to come to terms with
Australia upon it. What is wanted
is clear guidance, wise statesmanship
and someone with a practical broad
mind to take the leadership in the
matter. The scheme is evidently one of
which we are likely to hear a good deal
in the near future, especially if the
present efforts to create a public opinion in
its favour in Australia fulfil the
expectations of its author and present
supporters.

Mr. Eric Rice has been appointed
private secretary to H.E. the Governor.

The death took place at Bangkok on
August 11th of Mr. Masao, Japanese
Minister to Siam.

Mrs. Harry Woods is leaving Hongkong
to-day by the *St. Albans* on a visit to
Australia, and contemplating being away
about three months. The Misses Woods
remain in Hongkong.

His Majesty the King has been pleased
to approve the appointment of the Hon.
Mr. H. W. Bird to be an Unofficial Mem-
ber of the Legislative Council during the
absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. E. V. D.
Parr.

Notice is given in the *Government
Gazette* that the time limit for filing
claims at the Local Clearing Office against
debtor of German nationality has been
provisionally extended to September 30th,
1921, instead of March 31st, 1921, after
which date no further claims will be
accepted.

His Excellency the Governor has received
a telegram from the Secretary of State
for the Colonies to the effect that an
Order of His Majesty the King in Council
was issued on the 10th August, 1921,
ordering that the 28th July, 1921, shall
be treated as the date of the termination
of war between His Majesty and
Hungary.

Mrs. Capduilla, whom the police de-
tained in connection with the death of
Mr. L. C. Capduilla, at the Astor House
Hotel, a week ago, has been admitted to
the mental asylum.

Mr. C. Lauritsen, managing director
of the Dragon Motor Garage, reports
the loss of a "Bosch" four cylinder
magneto, worth \$100, from the central
depot of the Garage.

It is announced in the *Government
Gazette* that the old Post Office site will
be offered for letting, in four lots, for a
term of 75 years, at an auction sale to be
held on October 11th. The total of the
upset prices of the four lots is \$1,499,320.

In view of fact that several bicycles
have been stolen recently from the stand
at the Star Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, the
Police are offering a reward of \$50 for
information which shall lead to the ar-
rest and conviction of the thief or
thieves.

The Belmont Hotel, Yokohama, which
was purchased some time ago by the
Banque Industrielle de China, has now
ceased to exist, and the Banque will move
into the premises on September 1st. The
Belmont is the second hotel in Yokohama
to close this year, the other being the
Hotel de France.

Captain Baylis, Superintendent of the
Sailors' Home at West Point, has re-
ported to the police that a seaman named
H. H. Guff, aged 35 years, a native of
Scotland, who has been living at the
Home, has been missing since the morn-
ing of August 16th. The man's descrip-
tion is given as: height 5ft. 7ins.; build;
medium; complexion: fair. When last
seen he was dressed in blue dungarees.

Prof. William Hyde Price of Tokyo
lost his life near Karuizawa recently.
Crossing the stream at Karuizawa just
above the first waterfall, Dr. Price slipped
and fell into the water, which carried him
over both falls. The first fall is about
4ft. and the second 20ft. The body was
found half an hour later. Dr. Price was
41 years old, and came to Japan from
Yale where he was, for three years, as-
sistant professor of economics.

Sentence has been promulgated in con-
nection with the court martial of Flight
Lieutenant L. A. Hervey, R.A.F., who
was accused of absconding himself with-
out leave from June 1st to July 22nd
and disobeying the lawful commands
given by a superior officer. Lieut.
Hervey's defence was that his appoint-
ment as an officer, so far as he knew,
had not been confirmed, and that, there-
fore, he held himself to be not subject
to military law. The sentence took the
form of a severe reprimand.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE "ANTI-MUI TSAI
SOCIETY."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I beg to point out that, in the
Constitution of the Society which you
were kind enough to publish yesterday,
(1).—The following words were omitted
after the words, Investigation Sub-Com-
mittee, under Rule No. 7, heading
Officials:—"The Chairman and ten mem-
bers of the Lecture Sub-Committee;

RE-BUILDING RUSSIA: LARGE PETROGRAD AND ODESSA CONTRACT.

WOES OF GEORGIA: PLAGUE AND CHOLERA RAMPANT

DAVIS CUP RESULT: JAPAN DEFEATS INDIA.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNITED STATES NAVY. GENERAL PERSHING'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Washington, August 20th.
General Pershing has officially reported on the recent bombing tests. He defends the retention of battleships, and expresses the opinion that, while aeroplanes and submarines added to the battleship's dangers, the latter will remain the chief defence at sea, while safe navigation for purposes of trade or transportation is vital to success in war time.

KING OF MESOPOTAMIA. RESULT OF REFERENDUM.

London, August 20th.
The Daily Mail Cairo correspondent says that an air mail message from Bagdad states that the Mesopotamia Referendum resulted in the unanimous election of Emir Feisal as King of Mesopotamia. Three hundred thousand persons flocked to Bagdad to participate in the accession festivities on August 21st.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

SOVIET SIGNS AGREEMENT.

Riga, August 20th.
An agreement for the relief of Russian famine-stricken people has been signed by the Soviet representative and Mr. Brown, the European director of the American Relief Administration, which will now send large consignments to Russia.

Dr. Nansen, who accepted a commissionership, has arrived.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

Berlin, August 21st.
The Vossische Zeitung's Riga correspondent says that under the agreement between the Soviet and the American Relief Administration, the Army and the authorities are excluded from the benefit of relief, which will solely be extended to invalids and children. Soviet representatives agree to co-operate with the American committees, which will be established in the famine districts. The Americans will take over sanitary control, if contagious diseases break out. The Soviet will pay for transport from the ports to the famine areas. Relief action will forthwith cease, if the Soviet violates the agreement.

EARLIER CABLES.

HARROWING ACCOUNTS.

Berlin, August 20th.
A message from Lemberg states that fifty thousand sufferers from starvation have penetrated to Olgaopol, in the Ukraine, robbing and plundering the villages and coming into collision with the local peasantry.
From Heligoland it is reported that M. Lunacharsky, Commissary of Education, has written to the Pravda regarding the dreadful plight of Russian children, of whom 300,000 have been abandoned by parents and are dependent on the State. On the banks of the Volga thousands of children are sleeping, shelterless, and living by begging, prostitution, and thieving. A "children's city," established at Samara, is living on hunger rations.

FRENCH MERCANTILE MARINE.

SALE OF CARGO STEAMERS.

London, August 18th.
A further law has just been passed in France stipulating that the French Government's fleet of cargo steamers must be sold by 21st July, 1922. It is evident that private owners will have to face serious competition in the next few years, for the huge fleet of the American Shipping Board has not yet been disposed of.

DEATH OF GREEK EX- PREMIER.

Athens, August 19th.
The death is announced of M. Ballis, the ex-Premier.

DEVELOPING RUSSIAN PORTS EXTENSIVE CONCESSION UNDER DISCUSSION.

Berlin, August 21st.
The Russian newspaper Golos Rossi says it learns from a trustworthy source that negotiations are proceeding between British, American and German capitalists and the Soviet, regarding a forty years' concession for the re-construction of Petrograd and Odessa.

The concession will comprise extension and development of harbours, re-construction of drainage systems, establishment of electric trams and equipment of factories.

The representatives met on August 20th, in Berlin, finally to settle details.

SOVIET SAID TO HAVE GRANTED LEASE TO BRITISH GROUP.

London, August 18th.
It is reported that an English financial group has secured a long lease from the Soviet of the port of Petrograd. If carried out, the scheme should prove of great value to the shipping of all nations.

THE IRISH PROBLEM. STATEMENT BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, August 18th.
In the House of Commons, in moving the adjournment, Mr. Lloyd George made a statement on the Irish situation. He declared that the Government's letter to Mr. de Valera contained everything they thought they could possibly concede in order to purchase the peace and goodwill of the Irish people and gain the support of sane opinion in Britain, Ireland and the world. Explanation, elaboration or elucidation of those terms was possible, but the outline of the proposals cannot be altered, not can the basis be changed. If an agreement were reached, details would be worked out carefully, in order not to leave a loophole for any misunderstanding thereafter. A Bill would be framed and submitted to Parliament with the greatest speed possible.

The Premier said he was anxious to avoid words which could be interpreted as threats, but should the terms be rejected the situation "would be graver than any with which we had ever been confronted." The present terms defined the issue more clearly than ever before, and rejection would be an unmistakable challenge to the authority of the Crown and the unity of the Empire. Steps would then have to be taken on which Parliament would be given an opportunity to express its opinion. Despite disgusting facts, the Premier hoped that reason would prevail and that the Irish leaders would not reject the largest measure of freedom ever offered them.

In the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor said that he did not share the optimism of some of the speeches on the Irish situation. He declared that if this attempt at negotiations broke down we should be committed to hostilities on a scale never undertaken hitherto against Ireland, and we would not shrink from whatever measures might be necessary in order to prevent the secession of a constituent part of these islands from the British Constitution. As far as the Government was concerned, they would stand or fall by the offer.

SHIPPING EARNINGS. EFFECT OF TRADE SLUMP.

London, August 20th.
An illustration of the effect upon shipping of the world trade slump was given at the annual meeting of Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd. The chairman, Sir Frederick Lewis, recalled that two years ago he estimated the gross freight of British shipping at £250,000,000 to £400,000,000, whereas, making allowance for laid-up vessels, the present year's earnings would be between £80,000,000-£70,000,000. From this there would be little surplus as contribution to the nation's invisible exports after deduction of the cost of the coal purchased abroad during the strike, and of repairs effected abroad, during the joiners' strike. Nevertheless, the unfavourable trade balance was not so large as appears, on account of the Board of Trade's method of valuing imports on a c.i.f. basis, calculating exports at their value before the ship carrying them begins earning charges.

OIL FUEL IN INDUSTRY. INSTALLATION AT COATS' WORKS.

London, August 19th.
Messrs. Coats & Co. have inaugurated an important installation in the form of an oil-burning apparatus at their Paisley thread mills, large units of old boilers have been converted, and the results are said to be excellent. There is every prospect of an extension of the oil-fuel system.

PLAGUE IN GEORGIA. DEATH OF GEORGIAN ARCHBISHOP.

London, August 20th.
The Georgian Information Bureau states that cholera and plague are ravaging Georgia. There are 30 to 40 deaths from cholera daily in Tiflis alone, the victims including Catholics, Leonide, head of the Georgian Church.

ALLEGED SINN FEINERS ON TRIALS.

ACQUITTAL AT EDINBURGH.

London, August 20th.
Twelve alleged Sinn Feiners have been acquitted at Edinburgh on charges of conspiracy and murder, in connection with an attack on a prison van at Glasgow.

One of the prisoners was re-arrested, in connection with escape from prison at Manchester.

DAVIS CUP.

SECOND SERIES RESULT.

New York, August 21st.
In the second series of the Davis Cup tournament, Kumagae (Japan) beat Fyze (India) by 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-17.

Shimizu beat Slem by 7-5, 2-6, 6-0, 6-2.

DEFEAT OF INDIANS.

New York, August 20th.
The Japanese players have eliminated the Indians in the Davis Cup tournament.

A CLOSE TUSSELE.

New York, August 20th.
In consequence of the Japanese defeating the Indians in the Davis Cup, the Japanese now meet Australasia in the final round, at Newport, next week.

The deciding game was the one in which Kumagae and Shimizu defeated Fyze and Deane by 6-1, 6-1, 2-6, 2-6, 6-0. After each side had taken two sets, the Japanese put on steam and won the final.

Kumagae's whizzing drives and deceptive chop shots proved the Japanese mainstay.

Fyze was the Indian bulwark. Deane's net shots were most costly in the first two sets, but his fine overhead work in the third and fourth aided Fyze's splendid defensive play and swamped the Japanese.

U.S. WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

New York, August 21st.
Mrs. Mallory retained the United States Women's Lawn Tennis Championship, defeating Miss Browne (California) by 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

AUSTRALIANS V. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BARDSELEY AND MACARTNEY SCORE CENTURIES.

London, August 20th.
At Cheltenham, in glorious weather, before 10,000 spectators and on an easy wicket, the Australians, playing against Gloucestershire, made 425 for 8 wickets, when stumps were drawn. The bowlers, latterly, were very tired and scoring was fast. The fielding was good.

Bardseley made 127, including 16 fours. Macartney, in a brilliant innings, made 121, including 23 fours.

Gregory scored 78, including 1 sixer and 10 fours.

EARLIER CABLES.

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, August 19th.
Lancashire defeated Worcestershire by an innings and 32 runs.
Sussex defeated Gloucestershire by 137 runs.
Somerset and Notts gained a victory on their first innings against Middlesex and Essex, respectively. The failure of Middlesex against Somerset places Surrey at the head of the table with a lead of one per cent. Middlesex and Yorkshire following.

TEXTILE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Lille, August 19th.
Fifty thousand workers are involved in a textile strike at Roubaix and Tourcoing.

ST. LEGER SCRATCHING.

London, August 19th.
The following were scratched out of the St. Leger at 9 o'clock: Alan Brock, Plato, Bruleur.

ALLIED DEBT. PROVISIONS FOR FUNDING.

WASHINGTON, August 21st.

The Administration's bill providing for the funding the Allied debt has been favourably reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee, the majority of whom added an amendment requiring the completion of the funding within five years. The reports endorsed the Administration's view in giving the Secretary of the Treasury wide powers in the funding operations, and recognised the United States' obligation to postpone payment of interest for two or three years—of which two have elapsed—where the principal foreign Governments received advances from the proceeds of Liberty Bonds.

U.S. LABOUR WAGES. STEEL CORPORATION'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

New York, August 20th.
The United States Steel Corporation announces, in view of the low selling price of steel, another reduction in wages to be made in the case of day labour from 37 to 30 cents an hour.

SILESIAN PROBLEM. CASE FOR LEAGUE COUNCIL.

London, August 19th.
Viscount Ishii, acting as President of the Council of the League of Nations, has invited Senor de Leon, the Spanish representative, to place before the Council, on August 29th, at Geneva, an impartial statement of facts on the question of Upper Silesia.

DUTCH DELEGATION.

The Hague, August 21st.
Jonkheer R. de Marées van Swinderen, Minister in London, and Meinheer Struycken, member of the Council of State, will represent the Netherlands at the forthcoming Assembly of the League at Geneva. Meinheer Treub, ex-Minister of Finance, and Prof. Vaneynsinga, Professor of Leyden University, will be additional delegates.

ITALY SENDS TROOPS TO SILESIA.

Paris, August 19th (delayed).
In an interview, M. Briand stated that the Allies' intimate union will appear to be as necessary as ever even after the settlement of the Silesian problem by the League of Nations.

The Council of the League will meet at Geneva, probably, on August 25th. The Italian Government is sending a further two battalions to reinforce the Allied troops in Silesia.

The French, British and Italian representatives jointly confirmed the Allies' Note to Germany that measures be taken to maintain order in Silesia.—Havas.

FRENCH TRADE.

DROP IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Paris, August 21st.
Imports in July were valued at 11,873,000,000 francs, as compared with 30,243,000,000 francs in the corresponding period last year.

The exports were of the value of 12,363,000,000 francs, as compared with 14,353,000,000 francs in July last year.

OIL-FUEL UNORDER. NEW VESSEL'S MAIDEN VOYAGE.

London, August 21st.
The new oil-fuel Canarder Scythia, replete with the latest luxury and comfort, has sailed on her maiden voyage to New York with a thousand passengers.

TRADE OF HOLLAND.

DECLINE IN JULY.

London, August 20th.
The trade returns of Holland for July show a decrease in imports of seventeen per cent. and in exports of sixteen per cent. as compared with June.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

In the House of Commons, last month, Sir R. Horne said the amount received by the Treasury from the excess profits duty between 1915 and 1920 was £1,171,643,000. The amount repaid was £24,016,000. The amount of duty assessed but not yet paid was £235,000,000.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

AMERICAN VIEW ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

NEW YORK, August 20th.

The New York World, in an editorial commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons on August 18th, expresses the opinion that the Premier's straight-forward statement on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should go far towards clearing the air. The Premier's policy, the journal says, does not mean the isolation of Japan, and is in no wise inimical to the best interests of the United States.

The Tribune declares that the Premier does not conceal his eager desire for an alliance with America, and is no doubt expressing the unanimous thought of his countrymen. The journal recalls Jefferson's sentiment that an Anglo-American Alliance would contribute more than anything else to the national safety, the world's peace and the triumph of liberal ideas.

The New York Times emphasises all the points in the discussions connected with disarmament regarding which Mr. Lloyd George holds the same opinion as Mr. Hughes.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SIGNIFICANCE OF VISIT TO JAPAN.

London, August 20th.
The Times, in referring to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Japan which has now been definitely announced, dwells on the value of the Prince's presence there, which will demonstrate the warmth of British friendship towards Japan. The journal says it has no doubt that the Prince of Wales will be able to interpret our desire that the friendship, which has been tried and proved in war time, may be even more productive of happy results in the work of peace, in which we are about to co-operate with our American kinsmen.

NEW TYPE OF WATER-GLIDER FOR CHINA.

LONDON, August 18th.

The Journal of Commerce announces that satisfactory trials have been completed at Saone (France) with a new type of water-glider, fitted with a 6-cylinder motor, ordered by the Chinese Government, for the conveyance of merchandise and passengers over the great rivers. The makers claim that in favourable conditions the machines are capable of exceeding fifty miles per hour with twelve passengers.

MARSHAL JOFFRE'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

Paris, August 19th.
According to L'Echo de Paris, Marshal Joffre will sail on September 2nd for Japan on a mission.—Havas.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

HOTEL TRAGEDY AT SHANGHAI.

FALL FROM FOURTH STOREY.

SHANGHAI, August 20th.

An inquest yesterday was adjourned for a week in connection with the tragic death of Alexander Lang, a guest at the Kee Hotel who early yesterday fell from the fourth storey of the hotel.
The tragedy is a mystery. The deceased had been in Shanghai only one week. He was a native of Bonbridge, Scotland. He leaves a widow and seven children. Lang represented Robert Grant & Co., of New York.

DE VALERA'S ARREST. FOUND IN "EMPTY" HOUSE.

It is quite true that Mr. de Valera was captured and released. The facts were admitted in the following official statement by the Publicity Department of Dail Eireann published in June last:
"In an investigation raid on a house in the Blackrock district on the evening of June 22nd, President de Valera was discovered by the British Crown forces. He was taken to Portobello Barracks and detained there until 2 p.m., on June 23rd, when he was released. The motive of the British authorities for ordering his release is unknown, but the position remains unchanged."
A correspondent supplements this bald narrative by saying that the capture was an unexpected consequence of an I.R.A. raid for mails in the Blackrock neighbourhood. The Crown authorities, looking around for the likeliest place to which the stolen mails might have been taken, tentatively picked out a house, described in the directory as unoccupied, not far from the scene of the raid. The house was raided on Wednesday evening by a company of the 2nd Worcester Regiment. They found that the house, instead of being unoccupied, as they had expected, was furnished with some elaborateness, and they found in it Mr. de Valera. Another occupant escaped.

The prisoners, whose identity was unknown to them, was taken to Portobello Barracks. The authorities came to the conclusion that he was Mr. de Valera, and it is understood that he admitted it. His identity established, he was lodged for the night, still under arrest, in the officers' quarters, and released in the morning.
What happened to bring about his release has not been made public.

STRAITS CHINESE AFFAIRS. SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Straits Settlements, for the year 1920, states that the total number of immigrants from China arriving in the Colony in 1920 was 120,077, being 35,195 or 29.3 per cent more than the figure for 1919, and 100,049 less than that for 1911, the highest year on record. There were no restrictions on immigration in force throughout the year. Passage rates which ruled high at the beginning of the year declined appreciably, especially so from Amoy. The decline in passage rates and the gradual fall in the rate of exchange are the factors mainly contributing to the increased immigration. On the other hand 63,737 left Singapore for China during 1920, as compared with 37,590 in 1919.

UNLAWFUL SOCIETIES.

Loosely affiliated gangs of roughs such as the "Sin Kong" and "Hok Tee Kwan," continued to exist, but gave little trouble, though there was a certain amount of street fighting. Mr. Tan Sian Chang, member of the Chinese Advisory Board, Mr. Tan Cheng Siong, J.P., and Mr. Lim Chwee Chian, J.P., as in previous years, devoted time and personal attention in the most public spirited manner to settlement of disputes. Sixteen persons were banished during the year for connection with unlawful societies. The Assistant Protector of Chinese, Penang, reports that one unlawful society styled the "Ghi Lu Shih" managed by women was discovered. The Society was broken up without the necessity of prosecuting. The Assistant Protector of Chinese, Malacca, reports that affrays between Khehs and Hokkians took place in January and June, which took some time to settle.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

There were 53 inmates in the "Po Leung Kuk" Home at Handong Kerbau, Singapore, at the end of 1919; during the year the admissions totalled 137 and discharges 153, leaving 57 inmates at the close of the year.

The balance standing at the credit of the Singapore Home at the commencement of the year was \$2,368.24; the revenue was \$12,426.80, which included a contribution from Government of \$4,000. A special subscription from members of the Committee of \$2,000, a subscription of \$500 from the Penang Po Leung Kuk Committee, a donation of \$557.34 from the Chinese Advisory Board, Penang, and a grant from the Kedah Government of \$127.20 in consideration of maintenance in the Home of 2 girls from Kedah. The expenditure came to \$10,670.96 leaving a balance of \$1,755.84 in hand at the end of the year.

The upkeep of the Ward at Penang cost \$2,495.50, and the credit balance, at the end of the year was \$13,352.85, of which \$17,900 is invested in local War Loan Stock.

There were three convictions for various offences under the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance, in one case a fine of \$500 was imposed, in the second, a fine of \$500 or six months rigorous imprisonment, in the third, a conviction for keeping a disorderly house after issue of an order to discontinue, a fine of \$25 or one month's rigorous imprisonment was inflicted. There were several other cases proceeding at the end of the year. In Penang one conviction under the Ordinance, in which a sentence of 3 months' rigorous imprisonment was imposed, was obtained.

GAMBLING.

One hundred and eight raids were made by the Assistant Protector of Chinese, cases against 2 common gaming-houses were withdrawn, cases against 3 houses were discharged.

REPATRIATION OF DESTITUTE CHINESE.

In Singapore 21 destitute Chinese were repatriated at a cost of \$684.91. The Tung Chye Hospital contributed \$200 of which \$100 was received in December, too late for use in 1920, and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce \$200; Government contributed \$300. The total income was \$784.91. These figures are not inclusive of vagrants repatriated by the department on behalf of and paid by the Government of Kelantan. These numbered 25. In Penang there were 43 repatriations at a cost of \$1,681.04. Government subscribed one-half of this, and Mr. Khaw Joo Chie contributed \$1,000.

CERTIFICATES OF BIRTHS AND PASSPORTS.

The issue of 23 certificates of Birth was recommended by the department, comprising 3 for children of naturalized British subjects, 14 for children of British subjects by birth, 12 for children born in the Colony of Chinese subjects. In the majority of these cases the issue of passports in the new form valid in China after registration at a British Consulate was also recommended, in some additional cases renewal of former passports where a certificate of birth had previously been obtained was recommended.

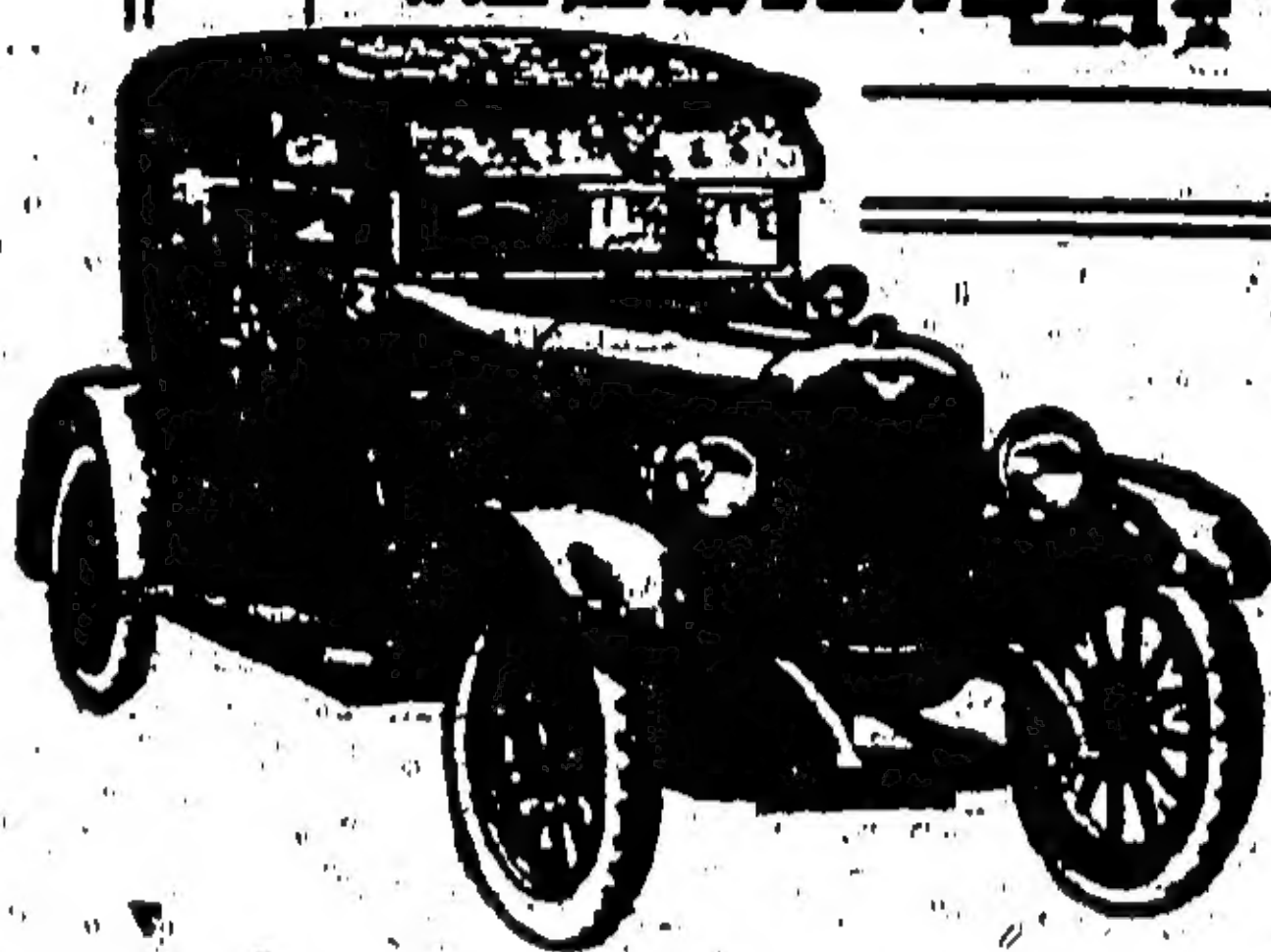
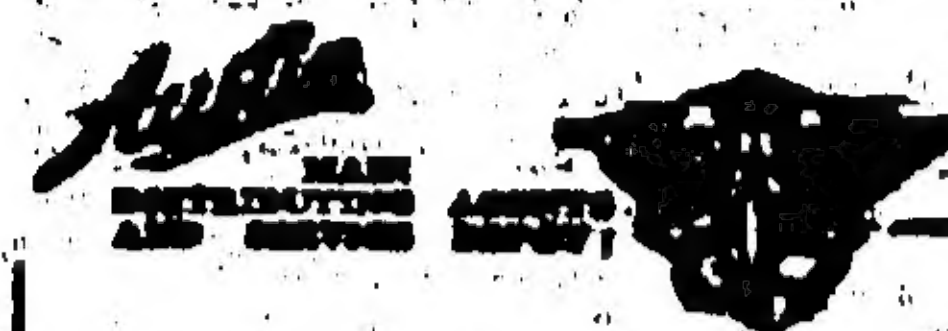
TEETH AND BOLSHIEVISM.

"Among the greatest allies Bolshievism has to-day are decayed teeth," said Lord Ashfield, speaking at an Ivory Cream reception in the Langham Hotel, on May 20th. "I know what it means to the working man to have good health, and I know that bad teeth and good health don't run in harness. I know nothing about teeth beyond what everybody knows—that they are a dreadful nuisance. Could we have had the creating of our own teeth what a much better job we should have made of them!" Lord Ashfield added that his dentist had told him that the science of dentistry was very modern, and that he knew the two men who founded the first dental college in the United States, and in the world. "It was extraordinary that, although the affliction of toothache had been suffered for many thousands of years, no steps should have been taken before to improve matters."

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FIRST WORLD. AIMS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH. THE GUIDING THREAD.

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton explained "the work of the Society for Psychological Research" on July 13th, at a general meeting of the society held at Steinway Hall. Mr. Gerald Ralfe presided.

Mrs. Lyttelton said that the committee of the Society had been somewhat forcibly impressed lately with the ignorance shown by the general public of the society's aims and methods. The society suffered on the one hand, from a great deal of misconception, criticism, and ignorant scoffing, and on the other from consequent sense of disappointment that the existence of the society of messages from the dead, and even a second advent, were not at once proclaimed. They had welcomed the idea that some one, like herself, who had never taken any share in the administrative side of the work, but had long been interested in the subject, should give a simple account of some of the society's past and present efforts and the possible future lines of its development.

The society had established beyond any question that some of the supernatural phenomena they had started to examine existed. Apparitions involving some veridical element had been seen, both of the living and of the dead. A multitude of cases of telepathic communication had been proved, as well as innumerable instances of physical phenomena, such as table-turning, levitation, rappings, and messages. The transmission of thoughts and ideas otherwise than through the senses had been demonstrated, and side by side with the wonderful advance of the last 20 years in the study of psychology, the careful and patient work of the society had explored the subconscious mind, and discovered many of its strange and unsuspected powers and habits. Nothing, said Mrs. Lyttelton, was really so new and not subject to any law. She had come to the conclusion that the main work of the society for the next few years should be the investigation of the obscure functions of the subconscious mind, and among these the most important might well prove to be the action of telepathy.

The society claimed to be a scientific body working in the same way as any other; but it was the misfortune of the subject with which it dealt to be inextricably entangled with human terrors and hopes. The society had its hand now on the thread which would guide it through the maze of mystery and doubt. Truth was their goal, and a fearless acceptance of whatever it might imply, their intention. No prejudices, no beliefs, no fears, should stand in the way. Ridicule and contempt had been faced, and would probably have to be faced again, but the S.P.R. would continue to investigate, sift, and classify.

In conclusion, Mrs. Lyttelton appealed for help for the society, not only financially, but by the submission by individuals of cases of significant dreams, telepathic experiences, and physical manifestations, dated and authenticated for the society's investigation.

PENALTIES FOR WOMEN SMOKERS.

BILL IN U.S. CONGRESS.

A fine of 25 is the proposed punishment for women smokers. A Bill introduced in the House of Representatives, New York, on June 20th. For subsequent offences a penalty of \$25 may be inflicted for each cigarette consumed. If the outrage is committed in a place of public entertainment the proprietor is made liable to the same penalty.

In introducing the measure, Mr. Paul Johnson said he had long objected to women smoking in public, "but the last straw came the previous evening when walking in Washington he saw a young woman outside a picture theatre remove a cigarette from her escort's mouth and take several puffs. Smoking was even worse than whisky drinking added Mr. Johnson. It was a bad thing and was going to contaminate the race."

PUBLIC KISSING "VERBOTEN."

BERLIN POLICE ZEAL.

The Berlin police, their ardour apparently undimmed by long struggles against the desperate criminals of Moabit and the East End, are turning their attention to what are called "minor public nuisances" with strange results. After the recently reported instance of a Berlin policeman stopping a young lady in Unter den Linden and solemnly measuring the length of her skirt in accordance with a wordy decree issued by the police president, we are now regaled by the story of the arrest of a young couple for attempting to exchange kisses in the Tiergarten.

A clerk employed in a Berlin office was brought before the bench on July 9th, charged with causing public annoyance in that, while walking with a young lady, he had made her feel the pressure of his hands in the course of business negotiations. He kissed her several times under the trees of the Tiergarten. The policeman who brought the charge admitted, however, that he had followed the pair for fully half an hour before he had been able to detect them kissing, and arrest them in the name of the law. The defence was in the hands of no less a legal authority than the Independent Socialist deputy Dr. Oscar Cohn, who, acting as champion of loving couples in general, contended successfully that, in this special instance, there could be no talk of public annoyance, seeing that the policeman had had to wait so long before the kiss was bestowed. The offenders were thereupon acquitted.—*Times*.

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"GOOD MORNING, GENTLEMEN."

A somewhat unusual incident occurred during the recent Convention of European Associations at Nairobi. The Governor, Sir E. Northey, occupied the chair, and opened the first day's proceedings with a careful and diplomatic speech. But the speeches which followed were anything but moderate and diplomatic. Presently one of the delegates, Capt. Cook, began to attack the Kenyan Government. What followed is thus described by the *East African Standard*: "I hope and think that the white population of this Colony realizes the seriousness of the Indian question—that is when it thinks about it at all—but when it comes to doing anything to combat the menace it shows the most appalling apathy," concluded Commander Cook. "Perhaps it isn't apathy—but a misguided childlike faith in the Government here." At this point His Excellency said that the debate had taken a turn which necessitated his saying "good morning, gentlemen." His Excellency then left.

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GREAT GUILDHALL BANQUET.

England—the word whose mute inspiration has produced more deeds of heroism than perhaps any other—was uttered with pride and reverence as a toast at a great gathering at the Guildhall, London, on July 13th. The occasion was the festival dinner of the Royal Society of St. George, which had been postponed to this date owing to the coal strike in April. No more fitting surroundings for the honouring of England and her patron saint could have been devised than the old Guildhall, with its ancient and picturesque interior and its associations with a chivalrous past. Every preparation had been made to preserve the old English character of the feast. Halberdiers and bowmen, in full armour, trumpeters and heralds, were gathered about the top table on the dais, where the banner of St. George formed the background for the chair. The guests, who had been received under the banner by Admiral Sir Edward Fremantle, went to their seats to the pleasing music of glees sung by the Lord Mayor's Own (City of London) Scouts, while the cherished old songs of England were introduced at every appropriate point of the after-dinner proceedings. The most impressive spectacle of the evening was that of the playing around the hall by fife and drums and with all honours of "The Roast Beef of England," with an attendant body-guard of halberdiers and bowmen.

The loyal toasts having been enthusiastically honoured, The Chairman proposed the toast of "England," said that rather than extol the virtues of his race he would prefer to draw attention to some of the things that were not done by Englishmen. They did not make themselves miserable or a nuisance to their neighbours in groaning and lamentation over the fact that England was once conquered by the Normans, later by the Danes, and then by the Normans. (Laughter.) Nor were they capable of comprehending a cultivated and malignant hatred either against a nation or a class. (Cheers.) Lastly, they had an inveterate objection to talking much about what they cared most for. Perhaps, on the other hand, they had carried the habit of national depreciation a little too far. (Cheers.) But that was a much better habit than that of posing with an importance that was undeserved. (Cheers.) When a bank wrote down its securities from year to year below their true value, when the day of crisis and realisation came, that bank stood firm. (Cheers.) The Great War was the crisis and realisation for the nation. How England stood in that crisis could not be expressed in words. It was no exaggeration to say that the greater portion of the weight of the world fell then upon the shoulders of England. He said that because it was only true that England bore four-fifths of the burden of the British Empire, and it was equally true that in the terrible stress and crisis of the so-called peace of the world and over the share of the burden rested on the shoulders of England. The way the people of England were bearing the crushing burden of taxation had never yet been paralleled in the history of the world. It might be asked, "Could England bear the stupendous burden?" He would reply, "Yes, but only under one condition, and that is that we be true to the traditions of our race." (Cheers.) That meant to-day most rigorous and unselfish economy in public and private expenditure; it meant unflinching work by every single man and woman; and it meant national unity. It meant that they should give no quarter, and strive to the utmost against that small band of Englishmen which tried to produce division and to set class against class. If they were truly true to those great traditions, their sons would be able to say, as was said of their forefathers, "In this day they proved themselves 'not unworthy of England.'" (Cheers.)

Two impressive toasts were then honoured at the call of the chairman. First the gathering rose to its feet and with appropriate heartiness drank to "The Immortal Memory of Shakespeare and other great Englishmen." Next, with the words of that inspiring song, "Land of Hope and Glory," given by Mr. Edward Webb, still in their ears, the company stood in silent reverence, while the drums rolled in memory of those who died for England in the Great War.

BULWARKS OF CIVIL VIRTUES.

The Bishop of Durham, submitting "The Royal Society of St. George," said he must express what he knew was the universal sentiment of that great company: their profound regret at the absence of their president, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. (Cheers.) His lordship proceeded: "We no section have—have followed with admiration and affection the course of his Royal Highness—(cheers)—and if one circumstance could relieve our present regrets it is the hope with which we permit ourselves to indulge that his Royal Highness will be persuaded to take a sufficient holiday to recuperate the energies which he has so freely expended in the service of the country." (Cheers.) Proceeding, the Bishop of Durham said that the society believed in the distinctive value of the English race, collected in its character, and desired to promote its characteristic influence on human affairs. It might be asked whether the society was really needed among Englishmen. It must be answered that both the faults and the virtues of the nation made it perhaps more easy in their case than in that of any other people that they should, in forgetfulness or misapprehension, let loose from their hands their tenure of the greatest traditions that any nation ever had, and allow themselves to be crowded off the canvas of the world's life by smaller peoples and by lower traditions. They were living in times described as revolutionary. There was one mark of revolutionary times which never failed to present itself. All revolutionaries made

little of the personal and local loyalty which were the substructure and bulwarks of civic virtues. (Cheers.) They were living in times when the apostles of anarchy and treason were never idle, but year in and year out, they were at their spade-work, undercutting and poisoning the minds of the people with a teaching which could only mature in the baseness and violence of revolution. He need not multiply words to justify the existence of a society which proclaimed from the housetops, and by every reasoned method endeavoured to promote, the imperilled interests of civic virtue, of patriotism, and of loyalty. (Cheers.) There were those who would have us believe that the peace of the world could best be promoted by blotting out the distinctive patriotisms of the nations and submerging all mankind in a dull, grey, common sentiment. He believed that was a profound error. (Cheers.) He believed that just as a man who most respected domestic virtue and could enter most thoroughly into the concerns of family life was a man who most cherished the particular and profound loyalties of the home; so a man who could understand the legitimate claims of other peoples was the man who waxed proud in the glory of his own heritage, and loved his own people. (Cheers.) This society stood for a courageous insistence upon the value of English history, English literature—the greatest literature of the modern world; the only literature of the modern world which was comparable with, and not inferior to, the immortal literature of Greece—which insisted on the value of English institutions, and was not ashamed to recognise the value of that distinctive vision of the Christian revelation which we called the English religion. (Cheers.) This great tradition of England was worth preserving. This society existed to guard it. Traditions which were not valued, which were not guarded, which were not expounded afresh to every generation, would grow weak and pass. Therefore, there was a real justification for the work of such a society as the Royal Society of St. George, which set itself to guard, interpret, and transmit the tradition of England. The Bishop concluded with an appeal for support, and mentioned that Sir Charles Wakefield had given £100 towards the society's fund.

SMOKERS, HAVE A HEART!

We don't recall the incident very clearly, but it was something like this: A long serious debate had been going on in the Senate for hours and hours when Vice-President Marshall suddenly interrupted the proceedings and said, "Gentlemen, what the country needs is a good five-cent cigar." And the senators forthwith adjourned and had a good five-cent smoke.

Senators, mind you! Senators, not boot-blacks and street-sweepers, but senators, smoking good five-cent cigars. Is it possible? Alas! Not in Manila. What has become of our smooth-smoking lords of our fragrant conchas of four or five years ago? To-day one hates to see his worst enemy smoking them—close by.

One looks at even a ten-cent cigar with hesitation. It's hard to get a real smoke for less than twenty centavos, twenty-five in the restaurants.

Our smoking is keeping us poor. It takes the bread out of our babies' mouths and the new dresses out of our wives' backs. And it is all the tobacco manufacturers' fault that we are so poor in our family duties. If our smoking cost less we would be leading happy and contented family lives.

As for giving up tobacco—I'm possible! Not Manila tobacco. We might have been able to give up Havana or Virginia, but Oh! Not Manila!

The man who has once tasted Manila tobacco remains a smoker, if it drives him to the poor-house. That's where the manufacturers have it on us. "Have a heart!"—*Manila Times*.

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SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW "YUSANG" Mon. 22nd Aug. Noon
HAIPHONG via HUIHOW "LUKSANG" Wed. 24th Aug. 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW "CHINSANG" Wed. 24th Aug. Noon
TIENTSIN "HIPSANG" Wed. 24th Aug. Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "YATSHING" Thurs. 25th Aug. 3 p.m.
MANILA "YUENSANG" Fri. 26th Aug. 3 a.m.
SANDAKAN "YANNIS" Sat. 27th Aug. Noon

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Haiphong and Saigon, with intermediate calls at other ports.

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BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about
Thursday, 23rd Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
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Vessel	From Hongkong	
M.V. "GLENARA"	27th Aug.	
M.V. "GLENAPP"	15th Sept.	
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.	

HOMEWARDS.		Leaves Hongkong
Vessel	From Hongkong	
M.V. "GLENARA"	2nd Sept.	Discharge
M.V. "GLENAPP"	16th Sept.	Discharge
M.V. "GLENARA"	30th Sept.	Discharge
M.V. "GLENAPP"	14th Oct.	Discharge

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW

S.S. "KENTUCKY" ... 11th Oct.

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S.S. "CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.

Calls at Boston

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SHANGHAI (Freight only)	"COMMANDANT MAGES" ...	about 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, KUEE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIC" 1,000	On or about 16th Sept.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUERZ & PORT SAID	"CORDILLERE" 10,000	During 2nd part of Sept.

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"HAILONG" ...	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY, Aug. 26th, at 2 P.M.
"HAILONG" ...	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, Aug. 30th, at 2 P.M.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANELA"	7,200	27th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	6th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	13th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,000	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,600	23rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug. Noon.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane.
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NAGPORE"	5,200	29th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DILWARA"	5,400	1st Sept.	Shanghai only.
"EASTERN"	4,000	3rd Sept.	Yokohama direct.

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"CHANGSHA"	15th Sept.	19th Sept.

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SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	On 22nd Aug.	4 p.m.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"RANCHOW"	On 23rd Aug.	4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 23rd Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SEKCHUEN"	On 24th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 25th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUICHOW"	On 27th Aug.	4 p.m.
SWATOW, Cebu & Tientsin	"RUPCHOW"	On 27th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 30th Aug.	Noon
SOHIOH, FAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIPOH"	On 1st Sept.	9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 1st Sept.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 3rd Sept.	4 p.m.

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